April 2005 to March 2006 and 78 children of ASUR tribe have been administered Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) from April-June 2006.

(b) Post-natal health care facilities available to Asur tribes are as follows:

(1) Advise on breast feeding immediately on delivery to promote colostrums feeding to the new born.

(2) Advise on exclusive breast feeding for first six months.

(3) Immunization services.

(4) Iron tablet distribution.

The mode of communication is Hindi and Sadri.

Adulteration of edible products

501. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that adulteration of edible products has alarmingly increased over the years;

(b) the steps taken to prevent/find out adulteratives of edible products in the country; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to educate people about the harmful effects of adulteration and the easy ways to identify adulterated products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As per the information made available by the State Food (Health) Authorities who are responsible for enforcement of the PFA Act, 1954 in their respective States/Union Territories, the average percentage of adulteration during the years 2000 to 2003 is about 11.3%.

The standards of various food articles have been laid down under the PFA Act, 1954 and Rules framed thereunder. The tolerance limit for pesticides, chemicals, toxic substances and other contaminants have also been laid down under the said rules. Food articles sold in the markets are required to conform to the specified standards. The enforcement staff of the States/Union Territories draws random samples

of various food articles under the provisions of the said Act & Rules. Action is taken against the offenders where samples of food articles do not conform to the prescribed standards.

(c) To educate people about the harmful effects of adulteration in food, a strategy has been developed under the Wolrd Bank assisted Capacity Building Project for Food and Drugs.

Booklets/pamphlets namely "Quick test for some adulterants in food" and "'Tips to consumers" have been published and disseminated.

Awareness programmes on Food Safety aspects are being telecast from Doordarshan and 8 Regional Kendras under the 'Kalyani' programme.

Reducing Tobacco Consumption

502. DR. M.A.M. RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total consumption of tobacco in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to minimize the consumption of tobacco in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The data relating to total consumption of tobacco products in the country is not available. As per the Report on Tobacco Control in India, the domestic un-manufactured tobacco consumption in India was approx. 4,88,130 tonnes in 2002-2003. The consumption of cigarettes during the above period was approx. 9.12 crore sticks.

(b) and (c) With a view to discourage the consumption of tobacco in all forms, a comprehensive Act, namely, "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" was enacted in May, 2003. The important provisions of the Act are:—

I. Prohibition of smoking in a public place.